

BOSTON RECORDER.

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Vol. II.

HOUSE DEPARTMENT.

of the Prudential Committee
American Board of Com-
missioners for Foreign Missions.

(Continued from page 204.)

American Aborigines.

is now to be devoted to ob-
serving home. The general plan of
the Prudential Committee for civilizing
the pagan tribes of
the Indians, has been fully submit-
ted to the Board; and at the last anniver-
sary preparatory to an establish-
ment for the Cherokee nation were report-
ed, and the Committee have now the satis-
faction that those measures have
been adopted, in a highly gratifying

year ago, our missiona-
ry, Cyrus Kingsbury, made his
annual report. Early in Oc-
tober a general council of the
Cherokees and Creeks, & laid
before the object of his mission.
Kingsbury, a principal chief took
the matter by the hand, and said:
"I have appeared in our full council,
and listened to what you have said,
and we are glad to see
that you have the schools estab-
lished, and hope they will be of great
benefit to the nation." Another of the
chiefs, who accompanied him, said:
"I have been to a suitable place for an es-
tablishment."

These favorable dispositions,
which immediately applied him-
self to the requisite arrangements. A
few days had for some years been
occupied by a Scotchman, who had resid-
ed in the country, and which appeared to
be well adapted to his
offered on what were consid-
ered reasonable terms; and your
Committee did not hesitate to authorize
him to make the purchase.

It is to form the young In-
dians of civilized life, as well
as to teach them the knowledge of
the Scriptures, and place them en-
tirely in the direction and influence of
the Christian religion. As they thus constitute
a great family, means
should be provided for their support and for
their education. Land, therefore, not
only for the accommodation of the res-
idents, but for all the purposes
of domestic economy, is evident-
ly necessary in the plan. And though the
land is considerable in the outset,
it will get well into opera-
tion, and go far towards supporting

the station, Mr.
Kingsbury was to lay in a stock
of provisions for the winter, or early in the
spring. Having made these ar-
rangements with great industry, and as
the Committee believe, with excellent
results, he returned to fulfil some en-
gagements in Tennessee.

The committee lost no time
in making necessary on their part,
the commencement of the es-
tablishment. As soon as they were ap-
propriate of the plantation, they
procured Messrs. Hall and Williams, two
men who had been engaged
to get themselves in readiness
to go to the station, with all con-
venience. They obeyed the sum-
mons with great gladness of heart, and
in preparation. They sailed
on the 22d of January, and
arrived in Savannah on the 30th;
and thence proceeded to Augusta, and
thence to Chickamauga, the
place of their destination, where they
were met by Mr. Kingsbury with

recollections, that Mr. Kings-
bury, the Secretary of
the government would erect for
the mission a school-house
of suitable dimensions, besides providing
for the maintenance of the
instructors. Owing, not to any
want of the person who had con-
sidered the buildings, they had not
time. "This," says
the Committee, "has subjected us to great
trouble and much expense. We
had intended to build four log cabins
for the school. These will accom-
modate the school when our other houses

are collected, that Mr. Kings-
bury, the Secretary of
the government would erect for
the mission a school-house
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for the maintenance of the
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the Committee, "has subjected us to great
trouble and much expense. We
had intended to build four log cabins
for the school. These will accom-
modate the school when our other houses

is confident, that it
will be gratifying to the Chero-
kees, and more schools established
will soon be able to esta-
blish a considerable part
of the consequence of the ar-
rangements made for an exchange
of the west of the Mis-
sissippi, he thinks, should not
be inauspicious; as a mission-
ary in that more distant re-
gion, highly important, & would
be an immense blessing to the
Cherokees, which demands bene-

volent attention. Such information has
been received, as strongly impresses the
belief, that establishments, similar to the
one now reported, would be very accepta-
ble to the Choctaws, Chickasaws and
Creeks. Indeed, an ardent desire has
been expressed by chiefs of these several
tribes, and by government agents in them,
that schools might be established among
them. And it is peculiarly gratifying,
that your Committee have it in their power
to state, that the general government
regards this design with highly propitious
dispositions; that the officers of govern-
ment are particularly desirous, that the in-
struction of the four nations now named
should go on at the same time; and that
official assurance has been given, "that
the same patronage will be extended to
any establishment made within these na-
tions for the objects stated, as have been
given to the establishment for similar pur-
poses, made under the direction of Mr.
Kingsbury in the Cherokee nation." The
limited appropriations," adds the Secre-
tary at War, "The limited appropriations
for the Indian department will, for the
present, preclude the executive govern-
ment from extending a more liberal pa-
tronage to the Board in their laudable ef-
forts for the accomplishment of objects so
very desirable."

For the liberal patronage which the ex-
ecutive government has extended and en-
gaged to extend, and the favorable dispo-
sitions which the officers and agents of
the government have, in the kindest man-
ner, testified towards the objects of the
Board, your Committee beg to express, in
behalf of the Board and its numerous co-
adjutors and friends, the most sincere
thanks, and to invoke the most substantial
blessings. They devoutly hail these gra-
tifying indications as eminently auspicious
tokens; and under a deep and grateful
impression, they have placed on record
the solemn resolve, that they "will take
and perseveringly pursue measures for
the establishment of missionary stations
and schools in the Choctaw, Chickasaw,
and Creek nations, as soon and as fast
as Providence shall open the way and supply
the means;" and measures in pursuance
of this resolve are now in progress.

The Committee, indeed, have a strong
and animating persuasion, that the time
has come for a great and vigorous effort
for bringing up, in part, the long and heavy
arrears of our country to those poor and
diminished tribes of our fellow beings,
whose fathers once called their own the
widely extended territories, over which
our prosperous dwellings are now spread,
and continually spreading. And they
cherish the hope, that all classes of the
community will feel the generous impulse,
and give, with sacred emulation, their
hearts and hands to the beneficent work.

Besides the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chick-
asaws and Creeks, there are other tribes
of pagan and savage aborigines; some in
different states and territories on this side
the Mississippi, and many more in the
vastly extensive wilds beyond. While,
therefore, the counsels and labors and
funds of this Board are bestowed upon the
four specified nations, and they are regard-
ed as especially our field; there is yet
ample room for the benevolent exertions
of other societies. And if different societies
occupy different fields, unpleasant in-
terferences and collisions may be avoided,
and all may co-operate in the great and
good work, with harmony of feeling, and
with the fairest prospects of success.

Foreign Mission School.

The Agency appointed at the last anniver-
sary, for the purpose of "forming a
plan for establishing and conducting a
school for the education of heathen youth
in this country," lost no time in attending
to the important business; and it has been
the cheerful endeavor of the Prudential
Committee to render them every facility
and aid in their power. On the 29th of
October the Agency agreed upon a consti-
tution for the proposed school, fixed up-
on a plan for its establishment, nominat-
ing a preceptor or principal, and appoint-
ing a visiting committee, and a committee
to make the necessary contracts for the
purchase of land for the use of the institu-
tion. On 12th November these doings
were approved and ratified by the Pruden-
tial Committee; and the official commis-
sions were given, and the requisite appropria-
tions were made. The Committee also
authorized the publication by the Agen-
cy of a "Narrative of five youth from the
Sandwich Islands," under the patronage
of the Board, for the information and ex-
citement of the Christian public.

Shortly afterwards, lands and buildings
for the institution were purchased in Corn-
wall, (Conn.) and measures were put for-
ward to get it into operation as soon as it
could well be done.

As the Rev. Joseph Harvey, who was
first elected principal of the school, was
induced by a change of circumstances to
decline the appointment, the Rev. Her-
man Daggett was afterwards duly appoint-
ed to the office; and as his engagements
would not admit of his assuming the office
under several months, Mr. Edwin W.
Dwight was designated to take charge of
the school in the intervening time. The
school was commenced under the instruc-
tion of Mr. Dwight about the first of May;
the number of pupils is twelve; and the

accounts which your Committee have re-
ceived of their department and progress
are highly satisfactory.

As a particular account of this seminary,
styled in its constitution, *The Foreign Mis-
sion School*, is expected from the school
agency, it would be superfluous to go into
minute details, or to dilate on the subject
in the present Report.

Your Committee, however, cannot dis-
miss this topic without stating, that, from
extensive information and various evi-
dence, it appears, that the school is re-
garded, in all parts of our country, with
particular favor and a very lively interest.
By this Board it will ever be fostered with
parental care. Designed, as it is, to fit
young persons who come to this favored
land, from amidst the darkness and corrup-
tions and miseries of paganism, to be
sent back to their respective nations with
the blessings of civilized and Christianized
society; with the useful sciences and
arts; with the purifying light of salva-
tion; with the elevating hopes of im-
mortality; the relative importance and
eventual utility of this infant seminary can
hardly be too highly estimated. May
abundant grace, from Him in whom all
fulness dwells, make it a living fountain,
whose pure and fertilizing streams shall
cause many a wilderness and solitary
place to be glad, and many a desert to re-
joice and blossom as the rose.

New Missionaries.

Our Missionaries at Bombay, in Ceylon,
and in the Cherokee nation, all express an
earnest desire that more laborers may be
sent out to help them in their great work.
Not only, indeed, is it evidently of high
importance, that the several stations al-
ready occupied should be strengthened;
but other fields are opening with inviting
prospects and with urgent claims, and the
harvest truly is plentiful. It must there-
fore rejoice the hearts and excite the grate-
ful gratitude of all the friends of the cause
to know, that new laborers are coming for-
ward to the holy and momentous work.

[Here follows an account of the ordina-
tion of the Missionaries, on the 3d Sept.
last, as published in the Recorder.]

Of the missionaries thus solemnly sepa-
rated to the work, Messrs. Graves and
Nichols are destined for India, to strength-
en our stations there, and are expected to
take their departure in two or three weeks.
Mr. Butrick is soon to be sent to one of
the Indian tribes in the southwestern part
of our country. Mr. Swift holds himself
in readiness for the Eastern and Western
service, to be sent forth as soon as certain
particular contingencies will enable your
Committee finally to decide on his destina-
tion. And Mr. Parsons is intended to
be employed for some time, as an agent
for promoting the objects of the Board at
home; and afterwards to be sent forth to
any field, to which Divine Providence may
direct.

Besides those now named, there are two
others, who hold themselves engaged and
ready for the service. About nine months
ago a letter was received by the Corres-
ponding Secretary from the Rev. Ard
Hoyt, then pastor of a church in Wilkes-
barre, Pennsylvania, in which he expres-
sed himself as follows: "With diffidence
and trembling I write to you on a subject,
which for some months past has pressed
on my mind with great weight, viz. offer-
ing myself and family to go on a mission
to some of the heathen tribes on our fron-
tiers. Attending to your plan for evang-
elizing these tribes, I thought I could see
it perfectly practicable; and was led to
believe that a divine blessing would attend
the undertaking, if American Christians
would enter into the spirit of this plan,
and prosecute it upon that large scale, and
with that benevolence and perseverance,
which the magnitude of the work calls for.
My mind was expanded, my heart was en-
larged, and imagination painted these now
savage tribes, 'English in their language,
civilized in their manners, and Christian
in their religion.' I then said, Who will
go?—and for my life could not help reply-
ing in the language of the prophet, 'Here
am I; send me.' Since that time, waking
or sleeping, my mind has been on this sub-
ject more than any other, and frequently
to the exclusion of all other care and
thought." After repeatedly seeking di-
vine direction, I have concluded, dear Sir,
to write to you, and through you to the
Prudential Committee, if you should see
cause to lay the subject before them."

"I am now forty-six years old." "We
have three children, (one son and two
daughters,) who are the hopeful subjects
of renewing grace, and who had manifest-
ed strong desires to be sent to the heathen,
before there was any thought of my going.
The youngest of the three has passed her
eighteenth year. The son is now a mem-
ber of Princeton College in the junior class.
There is also a young man twenty-five
years old, of approved talents and piety, who
has been for sometime a member of my
family, studying under the patronage of a
benevolent society, for the express pur-
pose of being prepared to go to the heathen.
Should my family be accepted, he
will be pleased to go with us."

This interesting communication deman-
ded attention; and what was deemed a
suitable course of proceeding was sug-
gested. Mr. Hoyt submitted his case to
ecclesiastical advisers; was regularly
dismissed from his pastoral charge; and,
by the same ministers, who were present
at his dismission, was very affectionately
and amply recommended to the Pruden-
tial Committee as "a regular and respectable
minister of the Gospel, highly esteemed
for his talents, prudence and piety, and
eminently qualified for usefulness in the
contemplated mission." By the same
ministers, also, Mr. William Chamberlain,
the young man mentioned by Mr. Hoyt,
as a member of his family, was recom-
mended, "as a suitable character to be
employed in an Indian mission;—as a
discreet, pious, zealous, and promising
young man;" and a highly satisfactory
testimonial was given in favor of the whole
family.

There are known to your Committee
five or six young men, now in a course of
preparation for the ministry, who hold
themselves devoted to the service of Christ
among the heathen, and intend ere long to
offer themselves in form to the patronage
of this Board.

In no instance have the Committee
sought for missionaries, or used solicita-
tion or persuasion with an individual to
engage in the service. All who have been
received under the patronage of the Board,
have offered themselves, and not till their
course of preparatory studies for the min-
istry was completed, or nearly completed;
constrained, as they have thought, by the
influences of divine grace, and esteeming
it the highest privilege to be employed in
making known the way of life to the per-
ishing heathen. Nor have they been re-
ceived, until the Committee have obtained
satisfactory evidence of their essential
qualifications.

Funds.

The Board was apprised at the last an-
niversary, that its extended plans could
not be carried into effect without greatly
augmented expenditures. To secure the
necessary funds required early and ear-
nest attention. Agreeably to the recom-
mendation of the Board, the Rev. Mr.
Cornelius has been continued by the Com-
mittee, as an agent; and his well directed
diligence and zeal, his fidelity and suc-
cess, entitle him to the thanks of all who
love the Lord Jesus and his cause, and call
for most grateful acknowledgments to the
God of all grace. Other Agents have
been employed, among whom our mis-
sionaries, the Rev. Mr. Hoyt in Pennsylv-
ania, Mr. Swift in New-Jersey and New-
York, Mr. Nichols in New-Hampshire,
and Mr. Parsons in Vermont,—and be-
sides them, the Rev. Nathan Perkins in
Hampshire and the adjoining counties, the
Rev. Samuel J. Mills in Maryland and
Virginia, and Mr. Robert C. Robbins in
the southern States, have rendered very
essential services. Other agents have
yielded occasional assistance, in the places
where they respectively reside.

Within the past year donations have
been received from forty-seven Foreign
Mission Societies, one hundred and sixteen
other Societies, under different names,
principally, however, denominated Cent
Societies, and one hundred and thirty-six
associations for the education of heathen
children and youth; making about three
hundred in the whole. Of these societies,
eighty-one consist of males only, one hun-
dred and seventy-three of females only,
twenty of persons of both sexes, the re-
maining twenty-five not being distinguish-
ed, (whether composed of males or fe-
males, or of persons of both sexes,) in their
communications to the Treasurer.

Though many of these Societies remit
but small sums, they exhibit most pleasing
evidence that a multitude of hands are al-
ready employed in this work of the Lord;
and they furnish a rational prospect, that
donations may be greatly increased, if the
knowledge of the Christian public ad-
vances, and the zeal and activity of the friends
of missions are augmented. As auxiliary
societies are multiplied; as new fields for
missionary exertion are opened; as new
and urgent calls are made upon Christian
benevolence, the Committee feel the ne-
cessity of a more constant intercourse with
the various patrons of the Board, than has
hitherto subsisted. Such an intercourse,
by means of the press, is easily practicable,
if the functionaries of the Board can com-
mand the time requisite for it.

The donations to the Board, during the
year past, have somewhat exceeded twenty-
seven thousand dollars.

To the numerous friends of this Board,
in the different parts of our country, asso-
ciated and unassociated, male and female,
who, by their liberal benefactions, their
active exertions, or their efficient influence,
have aided its general design, or its particu-
lar objects, every member will concur
with the Committee in feeling and express-
ing the liveliest gratitude. The true
friends of missions are one body, having
one common object, one common interest.
There are many members, but they are all
necessary. If this board is necessary, its
various auxiliary associations are also ne-
cessary; and so too are the individuals,
even to the widow of two mites, who con-
tribute to its funds, and labor and pray for
its success. This sentiment should be
deeply and mutually felt. It should be
felt and acknowledged that the small con-
tribution of the humblest friend of the
cause is as really a service to it,—as really,
though not in the same degree, necessary

to its advancement, as the munificent do-
nation of its most opulent benefactor, or
the arduous labors of its most important
functionary. With this sentiment, it is
devoutly to be wished that the whole
Christian community may be inspired.

Though in the course of the last year
many new associations have been formed,
and many new contributors have come for-
ward, and the amount of contributions and
donations has been more than double that
of any former year; yet there is need,
most urgent need of increased activity, of
more enlarged liberality, of greatly multi-
plied numbers, of vastly augmented funds.
If the income of the Board has increased,
so also has the expenditure. Our expen-
ses the last year for missionaries, schools,
and translations at Bombay and Ceylon,
amount to almost eleven thousand dollars;
those for the various purposes of the Chero-
kee establishment, to almost two thou-
sand and six hundred; those for the for-
eign mission school at Cornwall, to about
five thousand; and those of various con-
tingencies to about seventeen hundred;
making a total of somewhat more than
twenty thousand dollars. This augmented
expenditure, considering the objects to
which it has been applied, will be matter
of devout joy and thankfulness to all who,
with singleness of heart, seek the enlarge-
ment of the Redeemer's kingdom and the
best interests of mankind. It has been ap-
plied for the support of eight preachers of
the Gospel to the heathen,—for the em-
ployment of as many teachers of schools
in heathen lands,—for the instruction di-
rectly of four or five hundred youth and
children, heathen and Jewish,—for the
founding of establishments, designed for
the unlimited benefit of heathen nations;
and for the translation into various heathen
languages, and the dispersion among
millions of heathen people, of the lively
Oracles, given from heaven, to turn them
from their vanities unto the living God,
and to raise them from their wretchedness
to immortal glory.

Must not the expenditure of the ensuing
year be much greater? Is it not desirable
that it should be?

It is calculated, indeed, that the foreign
mission school and the Cherokee establish-
ment will henceforth do much for their
own maintenance; though they will still
require, from year to year, very considera-
ble aid. But to the eight missionaries, al-
ready dependent on the Board for support,
six or seven more are now to be added;
other establishments, similar to that in
the Cherokee nation, are to be founded;
other schools are to be established in In-
dia; and in the printing and distributing
of the Scriptures and other books advances
must be made, attended with proportion-
ably increased expense.

In this prospective view there is nothing
to appal or to dismay, but every thing to
animate and to incite. The work must
advance; and the means will be supplied.

The cause is God's; the silver and the
gold are his; and the hearts and the hands
of men are in his power. His word of
promise also is ample and sure. Yet the
plan of his sovereign wisdom connects with
his all-powerful grace the otherwise ineffi-
cient exertions of men; and makes it the
high duty and privilege of his friends, in
their various places and relations, to unite
their hearts with His, and to be active co-
workers with Him.

Here then is ample warrant, encourage-
ment, and scope for both associated and
individual effort for the advancement of
the best of objects; for the exertion of
that sacred influence which peculiarly be-
longs to the ministers of Christ; for the
exercise of that fervent love to the Saviour
and his cause, which so often displays it-
self as his brightest image on earth, and of
which so many precious memorials are
borne upon his heart; and for the activity
and liberality of all, who would wish to
have it appear in the final, revealing day,
that they have done something for the
spread of his great salvation. And your
Committee are persuaded that, when the
Christian public shall be made acquainted
with what has been done, and given dis-
tinctly to understand, that augmented funds
are urgently needed, for the support of
missions and schools already established,
for the establishment of others, and for
carrying forward the interesting work of
translating, printing, and distributing the
Word of life, an animated activity and li-
berality will be displayed.

If, during the last year, a year of uncom-
mon and almost unexampled scarcity and
embarrassment in our country at large,
our more than doubled expenditure was
met with more than doubled receipts;
what may not be reasonably expected for
the ensuing year, now that the Lord has
opened the windows of heaven, and pour-
ed out a blessing upon the land extensively,
so that there is scarcely room enough to
receive it? Will not this exuberance of
divine goodness flow, through the grateful
recipients, to thousands and millions who
are famishing for the bread of life?

Will the Christian people of this favored
country compel us to cease our operations,
or to abridge our plans? Will they say to
us, "Recall the missionaries, who are al-

While this sheet was partly in type, intelli-
gence was received from Bombay, which autho-
rizes us to say seven or eight hundred, instead of
four or five hundred.

RECORDER.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1817.

of the Boston Recorder.

The following in your use.

a service to the community.

ALBERTS.

increase of crimes in this coun-

When we look into the

columns devoted to record-

and "daring robberies";

not so in our fathers' days;

which upon as mere common-

I ask--

pugilistic combats, and

corrupt the morals and de-

the people, especially of the

would it not be an advisable

of this and other States

REMARKS.

any friend to religion

our Correspondent's

The "accused practi-

to call them so, all the

"accused practices"

to be reprobated in

language can furnish, and in

to the Olympic. There

no trace between the

the abettors of those games,

are encouraging idleness,

and cherishing cruelty;--

directly to drunkenness, pro-

and blood, as these vices lead

to the abettors of those games,

ought to take them

laws are inadequate to pre-

sisting sports, new provisions

and magistrates encouraged

But there is yet another ques-

Legislatures be induced to

Will Alberts answer this?

our Rulers with all the guilt

it is a thousand part of it

they would find it heavier

Ossa." But why do they

to the legislative strength against

of society that haunts our tip-

ground contempters of Jehovah's

through our streets on the

the annoyance of all who would

Spirit and truth?" It is not a

what ought to be done? but

Give us rulers that have

ancestors; give us rulers

first to violate the laws they

and let us have none but such,

not only the question of Alber-

unguarded? The fastidious

pale whenever guilt is attack-

it so; but we have not so

even the fathers of our country.

house men to represent them in

who are exemplary and pious

to well wisher to his country

who is unprincipled or weak

defined by the leading strings of

politicians or pettifogging lawyers,

out that sin exalteth a nation,

business is a reproach to any peo-

put those men on the floor of our

are independent in their conduct

in their principles, and then sup-

their measures. The friends of or-

or later take this ground. "Who

side?" is a question that

remain undecided in this coun-

to a point. The sooner the

paralyzed with the enemy too

We can indulge no hope of an ef-

further information, any further than

and virtuous individuals have in-

the character of those who

our laws. And the only way to

is uniformly to choose for our

of probity and moral worth, in-

who merely wish the honor or the

office, and willingly leave virtue

to shift for themselves!

Intemperance.

and animated address on this sub-

of Vermont, has been lately

only regret that our limits will

give to our readers. It is "a

"well prepared--and seasoned

public spirit, nicely adapted to the

already vitiated by rum.

has a most respectable source.--

the Governor, the Lieut. Governor,

Senators, Representatives, and Minis-

trials, with others of reputation,

Committee that drafted it, and

reciprocal sanction to the sentiments

gives us joy to hear the trumpet

in Montpelier. We hope it may

every "Green Mountain Boy" be-

and Massachusetts; and that the

live such friends of their country,"

longues, may encourage these truly

citizens and citizens to follow up

with correspondent efforts.

Facts are worthy of frequent

repetition.

1810, were distilled in this coun-

gallons and spirits: all which

here except 133,853 gallons. In

about 8,000,000 gallons of rum and

distilled liquors were imported--

added to what was manufactured

33,365,529 gallons for our home

a single year! There were then

in this country, men, women,

slaves. Let any man take his pen

calculation from these data--

for himself, how much was drank

spirits--how much money was expen-

to purchase up the whole world,

at which the United States pur-

Let him amuse himself, if he

can--rather, we should say, torment himself, in this way for an hour or two, and then answer the question, Did ever a country run the down hill road faster than ours. Other questions lie may raise for himself.

Worthy of Imitation.

The following Presentation of a Grand Jury in Maryland is copied from the Hagerstown paper:

The Grand Inquest for the body of Washing-ton county, unanimously do present as a grievance, the annual practice of public horse racing in the vicinity of Hagerstown. Although the Ju-rors aforesaid are aware that horse racing, in it-self, is not a direct violation of any laws now ex-isting in the state; yet they know with regret, that it has a leading tendency to corrupt the morals of the youth of the country, and is al-most invariably accompanied with a great vari-ety of direct breaches of known laws, such as gambling, profane swearing, drunkenness, and a long list of enormities which none but those who frequent such scenes of dissipation, are able to enumerate. The Jurors aforesaid do therefore, most earnestly hope that the peaceable and or-derly citizens of the country, will by all justifi-able means, discountenance the pernicious prac-tice above alluded to, and thereby contribute to the peace and good order of society, and the prevention of a large amount of wickedness and crime.

DAVID SCHEMBLY, Foreman.

November Term, 1817.

Worthy of Censure!

Baltimore, Dec. 5.--The General Assembly convened on Monday last. The act to suppress Duelling, requiring that the members should make oath not to be concerned in any duel, they refused to take it, as being a qualification not pre-scribed by the Constitution; and being fortified in this opinion by that of Luther Martin, Esq. they have proceeded to business without taking it. Law makers are thus law-breakers.

To Readers and Correspondents.

Our next Recorder, No. 52, completes the Second Volume. Those gentlemen who wish to commence with the next volume, will please to inform us immediately. Many were disappointed of receiving the papers of January last, by not giving timely notice.

A gentleman desirous of obtaining the First and Second Volumes of the Recorder, complete, has requested us to offer eight dollars for the two, to any person who is willing to part with them.

The Report which occupies our first page, will be found very interesting to every friend of mis-sions. The Report of the Agents of the Foreign Mission School will be given next week. The expediency of dividing these articles between the two volumes, is the reason for giving them so much room.

In the last page of this paper will be found some interesting Letters from the American Baptist Missionaries at Rangoon. We have re-ceived a copy of the Circular Letter to the Baptist Churches on the subject of Foreign Missions, and the Address delivered at the Meeting of the Baptist Sabbath Schools in Boston; both of which we are reluctantly obliged to omit for want of room. We wish the spirit they breathe might pervade all the churches of that denomina-tion. We are glad Christians of different names "see eye to eye" on subjects of such pri-mary importance, as the conversion of the heath-en, and the education of the children of the poor, by means of Sabbath Schools. May the harmony of their views on these points extend to every point that has hitherto proved a "stone of stumbling, and a rock of offence, to the enemies of the cross."

The unfounded story of the murder of a Miss Patten, the Editor of the Portland Argus says was "copied into the Argus from the Washing-ton Whig, printed at Bridgeton, West New-Jer-sey." It now rests with the Whig to clear its character by bringing the author to light.

JOURNAL OF CONGRESS.

Wednesday, Dec. 3.--The Senate passed a bill this day, for admission of the State of Mississip-pi, into the Union. Sent to the House. The House were principally occupied, this day, in re-ferring the several subjects of The Message, to select and ordinary committees. That part which relates to our foreign affairs, was committed to a special Committee, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of adopting some new provi-sions for insuring to the American colonies of Spain a just observance of impartial neutrality.

Thursday Dec. 4.--No particular business was transacted in the Senate, this day. In the House the usual Standing and other Committees were organized, in the following manner, viz.

Committee of Ways and Means--Messrs. Lowndes, Smith of Md. Burwell, Pitkin, Abbott, Sargent and Trimble.

Of Elections--Messrs. Taylor, Tyler, Merrill, Shaw, Boss, Whitman and Strong.

Of Commerce and Manufactures--Messrs. New-ton, Seybert, Mosely, Irving, M'Lane, Crawford and Kinsley.

Of Claims--Messrs. Williams of N. C. Rich, Bateman, M'Coy, Huntington, Schuyler and Wal-ker of Ky.

Of the District of Columbia--Messrs. Herbert, Miller, Peter, Boden, Strother, Claiborne & Cobb.

On the Public Lands--Messrs. Robertson of Lou. Anderson of Ky. Mercer, Campbell, Hendricks, Terry and Marr.

On the Post Office and Post Roads--Messrs. Ingham, Blount, Barber, of Ohio, Townsend, Nelson of Mass. Colston and Terrell.

On Pensions and Revolutionary Claims--Messrs. Rhea, Wilkin, Ruggles, W. P. Maclay, Sher-wood, Elliott and Owen.

On Public Expenditure--Messrs. Desha, Ander-son of Pa. Garnett, Cushman, Culbreth, Hunter and Holmes of Con.

On the Judiciary--Messrs. Nelson, of Va. Hop-kinson, Spencer, Edwards, Beecher, Livermore and Hale.

On Accounts--Messrs. Little, Bennet and Al-len, of Mass.

Of Revival and unfinished Business--Messrs. Sav-age, Whiteside and Westerlo.

On Private Land Claims--Messrs. Herrick, Hiester, Pindall, Hogg and Tompkins.

Committees of investigation into expenditures, &c. For the Department of State--Messrs. Forsyth, Hasbrouck and Scudder.

For the Treasury--Messrs. Lowndes, Allen, of Va. and Marchand.

For the Department of War--Messrs. Johnson, of Ky. Tucker of S. C. and Harkimer.

For the Navy Department--Messrs. Pleasants, Storrs and Sampson.

For the General Post Office--Messrs. Ingham, Hubbard and Huntington.

For the Public Buildings--Messrs. Tucker of Va. Drake and Orr.

On so much of the President's Message as relates to Foreign Affairs--Messrs. Forsyth, Holmes of Mass. Barbour of Va. Robertson of Lou. Porter, Orr and Goodwyn.

On Military Affairs--Messrs. Johnson, of Ky. Bloomfield, Reed, T. M. Nelson, Nesbitt, Forney and Gage.

On the Militia--Messrs. Harrison, Smyth of Va. Quarles, Williams, of Con. Jones, Linn and Morton.

On Naval Affairs--Messrs. Pleasants, Silsbee, Wendover, Parrott, Ringgold, Savage & Schuyler.

On Indian Affairs--Messrs. Southward, Wil-liams of N. Y. Murry, Silcumb, Butler, Rich-ards and Tarr.

On Internal Improvement--Messrs. Tucker, of Va. Talmadge, Ingham, Storrs, Claggett, Robert-son of Ky. and Lewis.

Respecting Amelia Island--Messrs. Middleton, Smith, Upham, Sawyer, Ball, Mumford and Cook.

On Public Buildings--Messrs. Paris, Bassett, Bellingier, Taylor, Forsyth, Crafts and Folger.

Respecting the surviving Revolutionary Patriots--Messrs. Bloomfield, Reed, Stuart, Rhea, Smith of Md. Wallace and Hall.

A motion was made, for establishing, by law, the commutation, into money, of the Military Bounty Lands. The resolution from the Senate, for admitting the state of Mississippi into the Union, was read a first and second time, and re-ferred to a committee of the whole house.

HOURS, Dec. 5.

Spanish American Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Robertson, of Louisiana, as amended on the suggestion of Mr. Forsyth, of G. the following resolution was adopted:--

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before the House of Representatives such information as he may pos-sess, relative to the independence and political condition of the provinces of Spanish America, the promulgation of which in his opinion will not be incompatible with the public interest.

The Resolution was agreed to nem. con. and two members were requested to wait on the Pres-ident with it.

A Committee was appointed to report on the laws respecting the Mint Establishment.

The Rev. Mr. Allison, after two unsuccessful ballottings, was elected Chaplain of the House.

A Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Government, in 1816, was made by the Secre-tary of the Treasury.

On motion of Mr. Strong, the clerk was di-rected to furnish the members with such news-papers as they may choose, not exceeding in amount the price of three daily papers.

The usual hour to which the House is daily ad-journed is 12 o'clock, to give time to the Com-mittees to mature business. Adj. to Monday.

Amelia Island and Spanish Patriots.

House, Dec. 8.--Mr. Rhea offered for consid-eration the following resolution:--

Resolved, That the President be requested to lay before the House of Representatives any in-formation he may possess, and think proper to communicate, relative to the proceedings of cer-tain persons who took possession of Amelia is-land, at the mouth of St. Mary's river, near the boundary of the State of Georgia, in the summer of the present year, and made an establishment there; and also any information he hath, and may think proper to communicate, relative to an es-tablishment made, at an earlier period, by persons of the same description, in the Gulf of Mexico, at the place called Galveztown, within the limits of the United States, as we contend, under the ces-sion of Louisiana.

The question was taken on the resolution, and decided in the affirmative, without a division; and a committee ordered to be appointed to wait on the President therewith.

Tuesday, Dec. 9.--Up to 1 o'clock, P. M. Mr. Lowndes reported a bill, relating to the Revenue, which was twice read, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Johnson two resolutions were offered, one in favor of the Widows and Orphans of the late War, and the other in favor of the dis-banded Officers, by bestowing upon them boun-ties in land for their services. Mr. Johnson went into an explanation of his objects, and the grounds on which he thought it his duty to bring before the house those resolutions, and other resolutions to establish a corps of invalids, and to establish and to form an equivalent for pay for the brevet rank taken away from officers--and in case these objects were effected to reduce the peace estab-lishment to 8000.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Skirmish with the Indians.

We understand, (says the Augusta (Geo.) Her-ald,) that Gen. Gaines having arrived on the banks of Flint River, sent over on the 17th, a Runner to demand a Talk with the Chief of the Indians on the opposite side, and received for an-swer, "that he did not want any talk from the General, that himself had no talk for him, that he should abide by the former talk, that the East side of Flint River was his from the powers above and the powers below, and he would defend it."

In consequence of this answer, the General, on the evening of the 20th, ordered over Major Twigg, with a detachment of 200 or 250 men to surround the Indian Town, and take them pris-oners if possible. The Indians, however fired upon the party without doing any execution: the fire was returned, five Indians killed and three or four prisoners made.

Eastern Boundary.

From Washington, Dec. 4, 1817. "Sir,--The Commissioners under the 4th article of the treaty of Ghent, have determined that Moose, Dudley and Frederic island, are to be restored to the United States. They have also jointly signed an explanatory letter to their respective govern-ments, stating, as a basis of their decision, that the navigable waters in the Bay of Passamaquoddy are common to both parties for the purpose of all useful communication with their respective ter-ritories.

"It is understood that these terms were offered by our Ministers at Ghent, and refused by the British. These islands now decreed to us, were the only ones about which the Ministers there had any dispute; the Americans insisting that the status ante bellum should apply to these, and the British claiming the title, refused to give up the possession. The reference to Commissioners was agreed on, and Mr. Gallatin had the address to include Grand Menan and the other islands in the submission. This brought the title to that island into discussion, and the result has been, that we recover back all we claimed."--Centinel.

Internal Improvement.

Savannah, Nov. 29.--A resolution has passed the senate of this State, appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for the improvement of the Internal Navigation of the State.

Of this sum \$20,000 to be appropriated for clearing of the Savannah river--\$20,000 for the Oconee--\$20,000 for the Ocmulgee--\$4,000 for the Altamaha--and \$5,000 for the Ogeechee.

A neat report has been accepted in the senate on the subject of the establishment of Free Schools in the State.

The committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of taxing the Branches of the United States Bank in this State, have reported, "that they have had the subject under consideration, and are of opinion said Banks ought to be taxed; but conceive it unnecessary to pass a special law for that purpose, as any tax which the Legislature may deem proper to be levied on said Banks, can be inserted in the tax act, which will be passed the present session, to raise a tax for the support of government for the year 1818.

The Kentucky papers mention, that the Rev. HORACE HOLLEY, of Boston, has been unani-mously elected President of the Transylvania University in Kentucky.

The dwelling house and out house of Joseph Hutchinson, Esq. of Augusta, (Geo.) was de-stroyed by fire on the 25th ult.

The Cotton Factory in Cranston, belonging wholly to Wm. Sprague Esq. and containing about 900 spindles in operation, was destroyed by fire on Thursday morning last, with all its con-tents. The loss is computed at \$23,000. No insurance was made on the building or machinery.

FOREIGN NEWS.

French Papers.

To the 14th October have been received. They contain no political news. Distillations from grain, potatoes, &c. were forbidden in France.

A sepulchral monument has been erected over the remains of Marshal Massena.

London papers to the 13th October contain nothing new. But they teem with articles on the arts, manufactures, and interior economy of the kingdom.

England continues to be the champion of African Emancipation, and it is said she has lately feed Spain to abolish the Slave Trade by a loan of 100,000. sterling.

Great Fire in Newfoundland.

St. Johns, N. Nov. 11, 1817.--On Friday night last this ill fated town was again visited with another truly distressing Fire. It commenced in an uninhabited house, about half past ten o'clock,--spread in every direction with the rapidity of lightning, and continued to rage until about 9 o'clock, on Saturday morning, when the exertions of the respectable part of the community, aided by the army and navy, succeeded in arresting its progress at the King's wharf. The rapidity and extent of the desolation paralyzed all the exertions of the firemen, and spread terror and dismay. The prospect during the night was awfully solemn; but when the morning dawned such a scene of desolation presented itself as perhaps very few of the spectators ever before witnessed.

A space of ground, extending from within about 40 yards of the Royal Gazette office to the King's wharf, nearly a quarter of a mile in length, and 300 yards in breadth, was entirely cleared of its houses and buildings, including many stores in which was a large stock of provisions. What adds to the poignancy of the calamity is that many of the present sufferers were also sufferers by the fire of February, 1816.

According to the most accurate accounts, no less than One Hundred and Thirty-Five dwell-ing-houses have been consumed, occupied by not less than 1100 persons, whose losses cannot be much less than half a million of pounds currency.

The Dissenting Meeting-House and Court-House, are among the public buildings destroyed.

Many respectable individuals have lost their all, and are without shelter or covering at this advanced season of the year--with a winter, a long, dreary Newfoundland winter approaching.

Another Fire at the same place.

Later accounts state, another fire broke out in St. Johns, on the 21st of Nov. It is said to have begun in the premises of Messrs. Huie, Read & Co. Water-street, and extended its ravages to the westward, as far as the house of Mr. Benjamin Bawering, on the upper side, and the store of Mr. Robert Neiers, on the lower side. Thus, in 14 days, a great part of the western half of the town, which was contemplated as a shelter for the dis-tressed, is laid in ashes; and many families have to feel and lament the painful distress of a second time being burnt out of their dwellings. This second conflagration has thrown hundreds, who escaped the first fire, in the deepest misfortune and wretchedness; and withered up almost every hope of relief, from local assistance.

MARRIAGES.

In Boston, Mr. John Kilroy, to Miss Hannah Durant--James Riley, to Miss Mehitable Holten.

In Roxbury, Dr. Peter Gilman Robbins, of Bos-ton, to Mrs. Polly Hooper.--In Malden, Mr. Na-than Oakes, to Miss Pettennell Knower.

In Salem, Mr. William Hoyt, to Miss Abigail Brown.--In Beverly, Mr. James Gould, of Balti-more, to Miss Eliza Leach.--In Ipswich, Mr. Joseph Hosmer, to Miss Eliza Brown.

In Medford, Mr. Warren White, of Boston, to Miss Abigail Gates.

In Sutton, Jonas Leonard Sibley, Esq. to Miss Margaret Nason Munroe.

In Middleborough, James Ellis, Esq. post-mas-ter at Carver, to Miss Mary Vaughan.

In Milford, Mass. Mr. Nathaniel Payn, of Bos-ton, to Miss Mary Twichell.

In Bellingham, Mr. Calvin Fairbanks, of Hollis-ton, to Miss Lucy Fairbanks.

In Providence, Franklin Greene, Esq. to Miss Ann Eliza Bowen.

